

DESCRIPTION

MULTITRACK OPTICAL DISC READER

5           This invention relates to a multitrack optical disc reader comprising a multitrack optical pick up for reading data from multiple tracks of an optical disc and outputting the data from each track in respective data streams, and first-in-first-out (FIFO) buffers for temporarily storing data from the respective data streams.

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          Figure 1 shows, schematically, a conventional optical disc reader 1 comprising a multitrack optical pick up 11 for reading data from five adjacent tracks of an optical disc 10 and outputting the data read from each track in five data streams. Each data stream is fed in to an integrated circuit 12 in which  
15   the data streams are combined and the combined data decoded. Specifically, each data stream is fed in to front end (FE) processing circuitry 13 where bit data is recovered and demodulated, and this data is then temporarily stored in a FIFO buffer 14. From the FIFO buffers, the data streams are combined using a multiplexer 17 and the combined data stored in a fast access, SDRAM  
20   memory 18 located off-chip. Decoding circuitry 17 located on the integrated circuit retrieves and decodes the combined data stored in the SDRAM memory 18 and feeds the decoded data to an output 20, for example, as a video or audio stream. The FE processing circuitry, FIFO buffers, multiplexer and decoder are all control by a microcontroller ( $\mu$ C) 16 which in turn is controlled  
25   by an off-chip central processing unit (CPU) 19.

          The temporarily storage of data streams in FIFO buffers enables data to be written from the FIFO buffers to the SDRAM memory in bursts which is necessary if the fast access, SDRAM memory is to be written to efficiently. Unfortunately, hardwired FIFOs buffers substantially increase the gate count of  
30   any integrated circuit which contains them, and therefore there is a trade off between using small FIFOs, i.e. a low gate count, and achieving fast memory access.

According to the present invention, a multitrack optical disc reader of the aforementioned type is provided with a memory bank in which the FIFO buffers may be dynamically defined.

Where the disc reader is able to use and is using less than the maximum number of tracks that can be read by the pickup, as is common, the present invention enables at least one of the FIFO buffers to be defined to have a size greater than would otherwise be the case. That is, greater than the total FIFO memory that can be defined in the memory bank divided by the maximum number of tracks that can be read by the pickup. For any given amount of FIFO memory (and associated gate count), larger FIFOs are used and thus larger bursts of data can be subsequently written to fast access memory, thereby increasing the efficiency of the same.

Also, only FIFO buffers for data streams for those tracks used need to be defined and where this is the case, each of the FIFO buffers may be defined to have a size equal to the total FIFO memory divided by the number of tracks being used. That is, the available FIFO memory is shared equally amongst the tracks in use.

The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows, schematically, a conventional multitrack optical disc reader as hereinbefore described;

Figure 2 shows, schematically, a multitrack optical disc reader in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 3 illustrates the mapping of buffered data stored in the conventional disc reader of figure 1 compared to that of the disc reader of the present invention of figure 2.

The same reference signs are used to refer to corresponding or similar features in both the conventional multitrack optical disc reader of figure 1 and the multitrack optical disc reader of figure 2 according to the present invention.

Referring to figure 2, an optical disc reader 1 is shown comprising all the features of the multitrack optical disc reader of figure 1 except that the disc reader is able to use less than the maximum number of tracks that can be read by the pickup. Also, in accordance with the present invention, the FIFO buffers  
5 are may be dynamically defined in a common memory bank 21.

For the purposes of illustration, suppose only the inner, outer, and middle tracks of the 5 track optical pick up are being used and thus only data from those tracks is being streamed to the integrated circuit 12 where the data streams are combined and the combined data decoded. As two out of 5 tracks  
10 are not being used, 3 equally sized FIFO buffers may be defined in the memory bank 21 of a size two thirds greater than would be the case if all five tracks were being used. Therefore, any subsequent data burst transferring data from the FIFO buffers to the fast access, SDRAM memory 18 located off-chip can be two thirds greater, thereby increases the efficiency of this transfer  
15 and, with the transfer being under the control of microcontroller ( $\mu$ C) 16, so reducing the load on the CPU 19.

This increase FIFO size is illustrated in figure 3 which maps available FIFO buffered data stored in the conventional disc reader of figure 1 when all 5 tracks (labelled 1 to 5) are in use to that of the disc reader of the present  
20 invention of figure 2 when only inner, outer and middle tracks are in use (tracks 1, 3 and 5).

In the above described examples of a conventional multitrack optical disc reader and one in accordance with the present invention, the fast access SDRAM memory is located off-chip though, of course, this could also be  
25 another type of memory and / or integrated with the FE circuitry, FIFO buffers, multiplexer and decoder on the integrated circuit.

From reading the present disclosure, other modifications will be apparent to persons skilled in the art. Such modifications may involve other features which are already known in the design and use of multitrack optical  
30 disc drives and component parts thereof and which may be used instead of or in addition to features already described herein, and at least including those

features described in US patents 5793549, 5907526, 5959953, 6028827 and 6216201.